is much above the target of 10% fixed by the RBI. During the current financial year, there has been an increase of Rs. 3,800 crores in the outstanding export credit.

In order to monitor export credit, RBI has prescribed time limits for banks for sanction of fresh/enhanced/ad-hoc credit limits and also for renewal of existing credit limits. All cases of rejection of export credit are to be brought to the notice of the Chief Executives of the Banks with reasons for such rejection. Banks have been further advised to ensure that no export order suffers for want of bank finance. As regards, interest reates on export credit schemes are in force for grant of credit in foreign cruuency (both at the pre-shipment stage and at the post-shipment stage) at rates linked to LIBOR and hence they are internationally competitive. Export credit is available in rupee also both at the pre-shipment and post-shipment stages.

The Government is constantly interacting with the RBI to ensure adequate availability of credit to the exporters both in foreign currency and rupee terms at internationally competitive rates.

आयात और निर्यात के मध्य अन्तर में बढ़ोतरी

228. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में आयात और निर्यात के मध्य अन्तर में बढ़ोतरी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अप्रैल, 1996 में यह अन्तर कितना था तथा गत वर्ष अप्रैल माह की तुलना में यह कितना अधिक या कम था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस व्यापारिक अन्तर के बढ़ने का प्रमुख कारण देश के पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी होना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो गत वित्तीय वर्ष की तुलना में पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ङ) वे अन्य उत्पाद कौन-कौन से है जिनके आयात मूल्य में गत वर्ष की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है और यह वृद्धि कितने प्रतिशत है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बोला बुल्ली रमैया): (क) और (ख) डी॰जी॰सी॰आई॰ एण्ड एस॰ से प्राप्त आकड़ों के अनुसार अप्रैल, 1996 के दौरान 175.55 मिलियम अमरीकी डालर का व्यापार घाटा हुआ जबकि इसकी तुलना में अप्रैल, 1995 के दौरान 207 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की व्यापार बेशी थी।

(ग) से (ङ) अप्रैल, 1996 के दौरान तेल के 772.35 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के आयातों में पिछले वर्ष की तदनुरूप अवधि के दौरान हुए 517.28 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के आयात हुए थे। इस प्रकार आयातों में 49.31% की वृद्धि परिलक्षित होती है।

अप्रैल, 1996 के दौरान गैर-तेल के आयात 2208.29 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के हुए जिनमें अप्रैल, 1995 के दौरान हुए 1742.59 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के आयातों की तुलना में 26.72 की वृद्धि परिलक्षित होती है।

कुछ एक मदें जिनमें अप्रैल, 1995 के दौरान हुए आयातों के भी मूल्यों की तुलना में अप्रैल, 1996 के दौरान हुए आयातों की मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई वे है बल्क आयात (31.02%) खाद्य तेल (24.54%), गत्ता तथा उनसे विनिर्मित उत्पाद (81.52%), अपरिष्कृत रबड़ (66.04%) मशीनरी मदें (50.62%), परियोजना माल (25.58%), धात्विक लौह अयस्क तथा मैटल स्क्रैप (40.47%), और लोहा व इस्पात (34.75%)।

Welfare Schemes for Tribals of Assam and Madhya Pradesh

229. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state what are the details of different schemes of welfare, under plan and non-plan heads, introduced by his Ministry for tribals of Assam and Madhya Pradesh with targets and degree of achievement?

THE MINISTER OF WELARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): There are no schemes particularly introduced for the tribals of Assam and Madhya Pradesh. However, a statement is enclosed show-

ing the funds released to these two States during the last 3 years under various schemes for the Socio-economic development of Tribals. (*See* below)

Funds are released to states, depending on the proposals from them and there is no state-wise target for allocation of funds.

Statement

Funds released to Assam and Madhya Pradesh during last three years under various schemes for the Socio-Economic development of Tribes

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released during last 3 years and achievements (Rs. in lakh)			
PLAN SCHEMES		*Assam*		*Madhya Pradesh*	
1.	Girls Hostels for STs	3.03	7 Hostels	142.86	17 Hostels
2.	Boys Hostels for STs	16.00	32 Hostels	56.18	12 Hostels
3.	Ashram Schools in TSp Areas	—	—	99.45	153 Schools
4.	Educational Complex for ST Girls in Low Literacy Pockets	State not the scheme covered under		117.95	13 Complexes
5.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	64.895	6 centres	88.68	6 centres
6.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations	61.75	11 Organisations	32.31	6 Organisations
7.	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs	—	—	241.00	3 TDCs
8.	Research & Training	42.42	One institute	58.65	One institute
9.	Special Central Assistance for TSP	3745.43		25233.03	
10.	Grants under Proviso (1) to Article 275(1)	931.50		5026.50	
	TOTAL:	4905.015		31096.61	
NON-PLAN SCHEMES					
	Grants to Assam Govt. under Clause (1) of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.	39.99	—	—	—

Strategy to Reduce Unemployment

230. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a strategy to reduce unemployment in the country particularly in the State of Punjab; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The principal elements of the employment strategy of the Eighth Plan are a geographically and cropwise diversified agricultural growth expansion and diversification of the rural non farm sector, promotion of small and decentralised manufacturing sector, expansion of infrastructure, housing, health and educational services, faster growth of services and informal sector activities and greater flexibility in special employment programmes and their integration with sectoral development programmes. A continuation of the employment strategy of the Eighth Plan in the period 1997-2002 is expected to reduce unemployment.